#### CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION

Their Cause and how Contracted.

Catarrh and consumption are germ diseases in every sense of the word, local in nature and not hereditary or blood diseases. The germs of both diseases may be taken in the stomach or injected into the blood without endangering a per-son's health in the least. But let these germs become dry and inhaled in the air we breathe, then if there is any irritated or sore spots, such as are caused by coughs and colds, on the membrane lining the air passage, these germs attach themselves to these spots, receive nourishment from them and multiply with astonishing

rapidity.

The old theory that germs of these diseases are carried by the blood to the different parts of the body has long since been exploded. The germs themselves remain in the head and lungs and it is the product of their digestion (a poison called toxine) that finds its way into the circulation, causing coughs, emaciation, fever and weakness, these being symptoms of and not the disease itself.

Up to the present time there is only one permanent cure for these diseases known, and according to Government statistics this treatment has reduced the death rate from catarrh and consumption 35 per cent. yearly since its discovery. Such authority as this can not be disputed and no person affected with these diseases has any right or excuse to jeopardize their

lives by using other remedies.

HYOMEI, the new Australian dry air germicide, cures coughs, catarrh and consumption because it is the only one which can be inhaled in the air we breathe and this the only way by which the germs causing these diseases can be reached and destroyed.

HYOMEI is sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Hyomer Outfits \$1.00. Trial Outfits 25c. HYOMEI BALM 25c.

The R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

CONGRESSMEN HERE. Addresses of Senators and Representatives in the City.

Senators. Bailey, Joseph W., Texas, Riggs House, Burrows, Julius C., Mich., 1404 Mass. ave. Burton, Joseph R., Kan., Normandie. Burton, Joseph R., Kan., Normandie.
Cockrell, Francis M., Mo., 1518 R st. n.w.
Culberson, Charles A., Tex., The Richmond.
Cuilom, Shelby M., Ill., 1413 Mass. ave.
Dietrich, Chas. H., Neb., The Sherman.
Dubols, Fred T., Idaho, The Raleigh.
Fairbanks, Chas. W., Ind., 1800 Mass. ave.
Foraker, J. B., Ohio, 1500 16th st.
Foster, Addison G., Wash., The Cairo.
Gallinger, Jacob H., N. H., The Dewey.
Hale, Eugene, Me., 1001 16th st. n.w.
Hansbrough, H. C., N. D., 2032 Florida ave.
Hawley, Joseph R., Conn., 1716 N st. n.w.
Heitfeld, Henry, Idaho, 122 Mass. ave. n.e.
McComas, Louis E., Md., 1723 R. I. ave.
McLaurin, John L., S. C., 1916 E. Cap.
Mason, William E., Ill., 1458 Columbia road. Mason, William E., Ill., 1458 Columbia road. Mitcheli, John H., Ore., Dewey. Morgan, John T., Ala., 315 4½ st. n.w. Platt, O. H., Conn., Arlington. Proctor, Redfield, Vt., 1535 L st. n.w. Quay, Matthew S., Pa., 1612 K st. n.w. Turner, George, Wash., The Portland. Vest, George G., Mo., 1204 P st. n.w.

Representatives. Henderson, D. B., Iowa, The Normandie. Babcock, J. W., Wis., 11 B n.w. Bell, John C., Col., 1135 12th st. n.w. Benton, M. E., Mo., 1731 Q st. Bishop, R. P., Mich., The Franklin. Boutell, H. S., Ill., The Cochran. Brownlow, W. P., Ky., 223 East Capitol. Burton, T. E., Ohio, 732 17th st. n.w. Clayton, H. D., Ala., Riggs House. Curtis, Chas., Kan., 2012 R st. n.w. Cushman, F. W., Wash., 922 M st. n.w. Dalzell, John, Pa., 1605 N. H. ave. Davis, R. W., Fla., 114 Md. ave. n.e. Degetau, F., Porto Rico., 1761 P st. n.w. Greene, W. S., Mass., 1829 G st. n.w. Hepburn, W. P., Iowa, 1124 E. Capitol Hitt, R. R., Ill., 1507 K st. n.w. Howell, B. F., N. J., The Normandle. Jenkins, J. J., Wis., The Hamilton. Joy, Chas. F., Mo., 1223 Connecticut avenue. Kleberg, Rudolph, Tex., 214 N. Cap. st. Livingston, L. F., Ga., 1765 Madison st. n.w. Lloyd, J. T., Mo., 1757 Q st. n.w. Long, Chester I., Kan., The Driscoll. Martin, E. W., S. D., 102 B st. n.e. Meyer, Adolph, La., 1700 Q st. n.w. Minor, E. S., Wis., 49 D st. s.e. Morris, Page, Minn., 1120 Vt. ave. n.w. Needham, J. C., Cal., 107 Md. ave., n.e. Prince. Geo. W., Ill., 1211 Princeton st.

Pugsley, C. A., N.Y., The New Willard, Rixey, J. F., Va., 1748 P st. n.w. Roberts, E. W., Mass., The Hamilton, Rucker, W. W., Mo., 2148 Pa. ave. n.w. Showalter, J. B., Pa., 1523 N. H. ave. Shafroth, J. F., Col., 1346 Yale st. Smith, G. W., Ill., 1313 Columbia road Sutherland, Geo., Utah, The New Willard. Tawney, J. A., Minn., Riggs House, Tayler, Geo. W., Ohio, The Raleigh. Wilcox, R. W., Hawaii, 2016 R st. n.w.

Col. Lee Ordered to This City. Col. Jesse M. Lee, who was recently pro-

moted to be colonel of the 30th Infantry, has been ordered to this city on the expiration of his present leave of absence, to report in person to the lieutenant general commanding the army for duty. Shortly before his promotion Colonel Lee was assigned to duty at headquarters of the army as inspector of small-arms practice, and it is supposed that the order issued today is in pursuance of that plan. The 30th Infantry is now stationed in the Philippines, and in the natural course of events Colonel Lee will undoubtedly be ordered to join his regiment. His present assignment to duty at army headquarters is believed to be only

#### Wanted in Baltimore.

Major Sylvester has received a letter from Marshal Farnan of Baltimore, asking that the colored man, Charles Jackson, who was recently arrested here, be held for the Baltimore authorities in the event of his acquittal here. In his communication Marshal Farnan says that Jackson has been identified as the man who purloined a ring from a tray in a jewelry store and substituted a brass ring for it.

The prisoner is charged here with the theft of a gold chain from the store of Salvatore Desio and a turquoise ring from the store of Robert Leding. When arrested by Detectives Muller and Baur he said he

## Carlsbad

bad Springs have been acknow-ledged by the medical faculty to be the best and most effective specific for all ailments of the liver, catarrhal affections of the stomach, bile, bile pigment, gall-stones, temporary and habitual

constipation, etc. Millions of people all over the world have been cured by the use of this celebrated spring. It acts mildly without pain, and regulates the secretions of the

### Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the Springs of Carlsbad and contains the same curative properties that have made the place famous for five

Beware of imitations, the gen-uine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt must have the signature of RISNER & MENDELSON CO., New York, Sole Agents for U.S. on

#### DELEGATES DISAGREE they have sense enough to let us do it un-

Reciprocity Convention Develops of this burden, and without delay correct Wide Differences of Opinion.

CONFLICT ON TARIFF CONCESSIONS

Report From Committee on Resolutions Anxiously Awaited.

SESSION THIS MORNING

The widest possible divergence of interests, political faith and attitude as to the objects of legislation has manifested itself in the convention of manufacturers now in session at the Raleigh. From the trend of the addresses made yesterday and this morning this difference of opinion is apparently irreconcilable with any declaration on reciprocity of any force or which could possibly aid the legislators of the national government in determining the position of American operators. When the delegates separated today for their luncheon the impression seemed to be general that no agreement of definite nature could be reached.

On the assembly of the convention yesterday morning nothing could have been more expeditious or harmonious than the preliminaries of organization. Printed copies of the reciprocity agreements negotiated between the United States and other countries, with a provisional program and the recent address of Commissioner Kas-son to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at Chicago, were found in every seat. Only one name was offered for each office. The temporary chairman and his perma-nent successor both read addresses, carefully prepared in advance and printed. The recess at noon was taken at the close of a meeting harmonious and placid beyond all

Chairman Search had outlined the purposes of the convention in accord with the call for the attendance of delegates. The very first speech after that statement had material and serious disagreement which now seems likely to prevent all concerted action. The speaker was Mr. Charles Heber Clark, editor of the Philadelphia Textile Record, and a manufacturer of knitted goods on a large scale. Mr. Search had declared for reciprocity on the basis of "an exchange of tariff concessions." That was not the reciprocity contemplated by Mr. Clark and the other textile manufacturers on the floor. Any modification of the tariff proposed to the convention must not affect their product. On the general issue past experience had shown that reciprocity was not beneficial to the country at large. The Dingley bill had been entirely helpful. Surely under such a showing no proposition looking to tariff revision could be seriously entertained by a convention of manufac-

Delegates Expressed Approval. Gauged by the applause with which Mr. Clark's periods were received the body of the delegates was heartly in sympathy with his position. But it has since been made clear that nearly all that applause came from Mr. Clark's associate manufacturers of knitted goods. Another party, of approximately equal strength and made up of operators in agricultural implements, holds to the views of Chairman Search with equal firmness and insistency. One of that number spoke this morning in answer to the address of Mr. Clark, and spoke with much earnestness. Another is to do so this after-noon. As far as those two industries are concerned the issue is clearly defined—the one party is more than willing to make tariff concessions of the nature indicated in Commissioner Kasson's address; the other is unwilling to assent to any reciprocity agreement which alters the present tariff in any degree. A third element, less strong numerically than either of the two indicated stands for both tariff concessions and a protective tariff. The free trader, although said to exist in the persons of half a dozen delegates, has not so far shown his

Variously Construed.

President McKinley's widely noted address at Buffalo is referred to in practically every paper read to the convention. It is variously construed-even by men representing the same views on reciprocity. Chairman Search took it to mean that "some of the duties embraced in the present tariff are no longer needful for the existence of the industries for whose protection they were imposed." Several delegates have contended that Mr. McKinley's meaning was "that such tariffs as he described should be retained, even if they are a tax upon ourselves, until we could use them in reciprocal treaties to influence concessions by governments with whom we were nego-tiating for trade privileges." A third interpretation is presented by the ultra-protec-tionists for whom Mr. Clark spoke last night and who are represented by the textile delegates. These gentlemen contend that no public man of Mr. McKinley's avowed political faith and acknowledged character could ever have considered as a ossibility any deviation from the cause of a tariff designed primarily for protective

It was thought possible this morning that some expression of opinion in favor of reciprocity which could obtain the support wings of the convention might be framed by the committee on resolutions, but the declarations of the knitted-goods workers, if they have any force at all, mean that the delegates representing that industry are opposed to any form of reci-procity except that which concerns alone

#### Delegate Gives Notice.

The convention's statement of principles would thus be limited to reciprocity as it that wing of the convention. They were so anxious to go on record this morning that one of their number, Mr. A. B. Valentine of Burlington, Vt., president of the National Association of Knitted Goods Manufacturers, introduced as "a notice for the information of the delegates" a resolution declaring unreservedly against the Kasson treaty negotiated with France.

This contest will reach its climax on the presentation of the resolutions to be offered by the committee appointed last night. That body was to have reported this morning, but is not now expected to appear until late this afternoon. The delay of its report is accepted as a sign that even in the committee an agreement is proving difficult to reach. When the report does appear everything else will be swept aside, as a matter of course. Meanwhile the convention occupies itself not by debate on the various phases of reciprocity, but by listening, without signs of even mild weariness, to the reading of an apparently inex-haustible number of papers.

Two parables and an extemporaneous clea for "broader principles and nobler aspirations" than those enunciated yesterday began the proceedings of today. They were presented as an introduction to a paper by James T. Taylor, a tanner, from Cincin-nati. One of the parables related the growing greed of a son favored beyond all his brethren, the son eventually imploring his father not to help him adjust the troubles of less fortunate men, but to "put another lock on the door." This, according to Mr. Taylor's view, epitomized the addresses of yesterday in unqualified support of present tariff provisions.

tariff provisions.

In its whole tone Mr. Taylor's address was a protest against the attitude of ultraprotectionists. If evils existed—and citations were made from addresses by Secretary Blaine, President Cleveland and President McKinley to indicate that an active need prevailed for changes in present day commercial regulations—they might not be entirely ameliorated either by tariff revision or by reciprocal trade conventions with other nations. But each remedy might sion or by reciprocal trade conventions with other nations. But each remedy might operate to the advantage of the American industrial operator if each were confined

industrial operator if each were confined to its proper channels.

The paper was apparently thought to be too altruistic. Most of the following arguments, for example, were heard in silence:

"Other countries are not interested in our tariff on hides. They have sale for all the hides they produce. To retain our duty does not reduce the price; to remove the duty would not secure for them any advance in price. If we are fools enough to charge ourselves an unnecessary tax

Propounds a Query.

"Are we unreasonable in asking prompt action of our representatives to relieve us a great wrong committed through a political compromise? Protests are coming from all sections and multitudes of manufacturers in various lines of trade are beating at the doors of our national legislative halls clamoring for relief; but our

lative halls clamoring for relief; but our congressmen, like the clown's dull ass, will not mend his pace with beating.

"Some of you are familar with the comic opera of Florodora and will remember Prof. Sweedlepunch—especially his demonstration of the science of phrenology—standing with his collection plate at his feet revealing character by the bumps on the cranium, dropping a coin into the plate to encourage contributions and, when there was no response, saying, disconsolately: 'Nothing doing. Nothing doing.'

"So appears Uncle Sam's demonstration of reciprocity. For several years he has stood feeling the bumps on the head of various nations; often dropping his reci-procal treaty into the senatorial plate and receiving no response year after year, to say with a woe-begone and disappointed look: 'Nothing doing. Nothing doing.' And the wise senators console our poor old uncle by patting him on the back and say-

ing 'Let well enough alone.

Of a Political Character. Titus Sheard of Little Falls, N. Y., converted the discussion temporarily into a political controversy by interpolating comment while he read a paper on reciprocity from the pen of Mr. E. J. Gibson, printed in a recent issue of a scientific magazine. Reciprocity, as defined by this double contribution, was a scheme of reciprocal trade agreements, which affected only commodities grown exclusively in the one country or the other. Competition with home products was the test for resolving any reciprocity treaty into its proper class, either among other steps toward free trade or among the ancillary phases of a system of protection.

Commissioner Kasson's draft of a reci-procity convention with France held Mr. Sheard's attention practically to the exclusion of every other feature of the discussion sion. That agreement operated actually—whatever its purpose—to reduce the duties on knit goods from 2 to 10 per cent below the duties imposed by the Wilson bill. A great deal of foreign trade was done on a profit of 5 per cent. As President Roose-velt had said: "We have got to remember that our first duty is to our own people." What was the occasion for change? Had any one made, however, brought to light the in the convention heard any explanation of erial and serious disagreement which | fered? It was true the exports of mineral oil, iron and steel and copper had decreased. But the reduction in mineral oils was a reduction of price merely. Figures concerning iron and steel were not fairly com-parable with earlier figures, which included the exports to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.
In effect the only commodities which

had even apparently fallen off in exports were the very ones not represented in the convention. Finally, reciprocity had never helped this country, and, in the speaker's judgment, never would.

Many of Mr. Sheard's contentions involved the Many of Mr. Sheard's contentions involved the manufacturers of American agricultural implements, and Mr. James Deering in particular. There was a general desire to hear Mr. Deering in reply, but that gentleman asked that he speak at the time allotted him on the program, 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Owen Osborne, a knit-goods manufacturer of Philip borne, a knit-goods manufacturer of Philadelphia, was accordingly introduced to speak along the lines laid down by Mr. Sheard. Mr. Osborne's picture of the American knit-goods industry without the pres-

ent tariff protection was as hopeless as words could paint it. The further discussion of reciprocity from the knit goods standpoint merely was in-terrupted at this point by William C. Barker of New York, a representative of the National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers. Mr. Barker read a reply to the address of Mr. Clark, the effect of which was to challenge the accuracy of the latter's statistics. In answer, Mr. Clark cited his figures from one of the pamphlets distributed by the committee of arrange

that the committee announced yesterday might visit the White House. The session yesterday afternoon marked chiefly by two addresses which advanced arguments mutually opposed in every substantial feature. The first was in the form of an essay read by Mr. Charles Heber Clark, editor of the Philadelphia Textile Record, and was a compact argument against any form of reciprocity which involved in substance or effect a reduction of the present tariff. The second was a paper in full accord with the address airman Search yesterday morning-a plea for reciprocity along the lines of President McKinley's Buffalo address and B dent Roosevelt's Minneapolis address, as interpreted by Messrs. Search and A. B.

Farquhar, the latter a plow manufacturer Mr. Clark's paper follows in part: "If the statistics of American trade with Canada, American trade with Brazil and Canadian trade with England have any meaning they supply experimental dem tion that reduction of duties upon imports will not always avail to turn the currents of trade from the directions in which they have been accustomed to run. Certainly they appear to show that the reciprocity of the kind advocated by Mr. Blaine and other eminent protectionists is not likely to fulfill the expectations which had been enterworks or fails to work, the great textile industries of this nation make no objec-tion. They are willing to have it tried further. They are willing to give it another chance. They will lend their assistance that new treaties shall be made, admitting free to our markets things we cannot produce, in exchange for reduction of duties upon things which we can produce and the other treaty making countries do not pro-

A New Variety. "But of late we have heard a demand for reciprocity of quite another kind, and this new variety of reciprocity, unsanctioned by any of the great champions of American industry in the past, has found advocates in this convention, and has even been formulated in treaties by representatives of the government of the United States. "It is not easy to put into a single phrase the theory of this new kind of reciprocity,

but the purpose of the authors may be expressed if we shall imagine them saying, for example, to France: 'If you will let us knife some of your industries we will let you stab some of ours.' "In short, we find certain American manufacturers, who have grown to greatness under the protective system, willing to sanction partial repudiation of that system so that they may make gains for themselves in foreign markets. Like the famous humorist who was willing to have all his wife's relations go to the war, they will agree to the injury or the destruction of a few American industries if they can thus obtain a chance to sell more of their

Deserving of Consideration.

"There are industries that perhaps no onger need protection, but others still require it, and the interests of these are to be considered quite as carefully as the demands of the stronger industries for for-eign markets. The right of the less fortunate manufacturer to continued protec-tion is quite equal to that of the other man to make gains for himself by mutilating the system that made him so strong.

"The complaint is made that our trade in manufactures is congested for want of

new markets. But all Europe is making that complaint, and yet it is to Europe that the Americans who present this argument are looking for relief. As a matter of fact, our manufacturers are gaining ground in Europe without the aid of reciprocity. All Europe is alarmed at this progress. Europe without the aid of reciprocity. All Europe is alarmed at this progress. Actually there is talk of a European international combination which shall check the movement. The European governments, under such circumstances, can hardly be in humor to make to us concessions that will be valuable to us. Anything they will offer will be likely to involve a sacrifice upon our part for which there can be no compensation. This nation would gain nothing as a nation if it should permit Europe to shut down our knitting mills upon condition that Europe should buy more food, more machine tools and more sewing machines and typewriters from us.

more machine tools and more sewing machines and typewriters from us.

"There can be no profit for the people at large in a bargain which should enlarge the export of the products of one industry while it enlarged the imports of some foreign product that would hurt or destroy an important home industry. An even swap cannot help either nation, no matter how much it may help individuals, if important interests in both nations shall be sacrificed during the transaction.

Is Change Needed? "In conclusion I ask: Is any change in our foreign trade may have expansion? "The interests that demand change for such a reason must be required to present incentrovertible proof that the end can be

incontrovertible proof that the end can be reached only by such means before the nation can consent to make the experiment of renewed tariff legislation.

"The interests for which I speak believe that the safe thing to do is simply to reftain from meddling in any manner with the economical legislation under which victories so stupendous have been won.

"No man can tell where change will end if change shall be begun. The political party that is in power because it pledged itself to sustain the protective system cannot afford to repudiate any part of it. It is committed to no form of reciprocity that involves sacrifice of any home industry. The figures given here justify the protective policy completely even from the standpoint of the exporter of manufactures. The smallest authorized movement toward change of the tariff will introduce to business change of the tariff will introduce to business an element of uncertainty which will involve this nation in more loss than all the gains that the individuals concerned in the movement can make in years. Let the tariff alone. Let a prosperous business condition alone. Let a mighty export trade

Doors Now Closed

Mr. Farquhar said in substance that the doors of foreign trade, now closed, could be opened by reciprocal tariff concessions; that, in Mr. McKinley's words, Americans 'cannot longer expect to sell unless we buy;" that the present tariff is the highest in the history of the world; that to allay the general antagonism its excessive rates have excited reciprocity treaties are essential; that Russia has proven how more than \$6,000,000 of American trade could be terminated in a day; that Germany and France are inclined to follow Russia's ex-

Some applause greeted Mr. Farquhar's argument, but it was not at all representative of the strength of the convention and it marked not so much Mr. Farquhar's declarations in favor of reciprocity as the enunciation of general principles, such as are comprised in the following paragraphs, the conclusion of the address:

"The promotion of commerce is a far no-

bler and worthier aim for an enlightened government than any that can be realized by victorious warfare. Commerce, though it may have its source in self-interest, is a powerful stimulus to broad human sym-

pathy. "Our late President truly said that 'reciprocity is in harmony with the spirit of the times, retaliation is not; adding that the 'ships of commerce are messengers of peace and amity wherever they go;' and he closed his farewell address with the noble exhortation, 'Let us ever remember that our in-terests are in concord, not conflict; that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."

Other Addresses.

Addresses were also delivered during the afternoon by Frank Leake of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, in advocacy of a department of commerce and manufacturers; George J. Seabury of New York, in support of the isthmian canal project, a strong merchant marine and reductions in the war revenue tariff, but no changes in the Dingley tariff; George A. Laughlin of Wheeling, W. Va., suggesting the need of that the people of Cuba should purchase their fewelry of us, forgetful that we imcising the steel trust; George H. Barbour of Detroit, William L. Bass of Brooklyn, Henry Dallry of New York, S. O. Bigney of Attleboro', Mass. Committees were announced during the

To call upon President Roosevelt—Theodore C. Search, Philadelphia; Chas. A. Scherwin, New York, E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; Edward H. Sanborn, Philadelphia; Stephen A. Knight, Providence, R. I.; William B. Rice, Boston, Mass.; Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Richard Young, New York city; John Pitcoun, Philadelphia; J. A. Leffrey, Columbus, Ohio, George H. afternoon session as follows: J. A. Jeffrey, Columbus, Ohio; George H. Barbour, Detroit; George M. Sargent, Chi-cago; Ellison A. Smith, Pelzer, S. C.; Chas. A. Carlisle, South Bend, Ind.; Titus Sheard,

On resolutions—D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C.; General Wm. F. Draper, president Home Market Club, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Titus Sheard, Little Falls, N. Y.; National Association Knit Goods Marufacture. A recess was then ordered until 2 o'clock turers; W. R. Farrand, president Farrand organ Company. Detroit, Mich.: P. W Gates, Almis, Chalmer Co., Chicago, III.; National Founders' Association; Charles A. Scherwin, New York chamber of com-merce; S. T. McKnight, president, Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, Minn.; Frank E. Kaufmann, St. Louis Mil-Hannin, Frank E. Raufmann, St. Louis Mil-lers' Club, St. Louis, Mo.; Murray Shipley, Manufacturers' Club, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gordon Gray, Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, Pa.

Reciprocal Relations Discussed. The night session, devoted to the subject of reciprocity with the Spanish-American countries, developed the fact that the delegates were having a difficult time to avoid making straightout high tariff speeches. One speaker said he had heard nothing but high tariff speeches all day, and that, were the delegates not so earnestly trying to attain the ends mapped out, one might believe he were attending a political meeting The discussion centered mainly on the importation of hides from Argentina. Messrs. F. B. Thurber of New York, Secretary Hoffman of the Kansas City Millers' Association, Col. J. F. Supplee of Balti-more, Charles A. Schieren of New York, W. B. Rice of Boston, H. T. Atkins of Cincinnati and Charles Carlisle of South Bend. Ind., had the floor in turn. Mr. Rice spoke especially in the interests of the leather industry and said the tariff on hides from Argentina benefited nobody, and that in its present condition the hide question offered

a good model for the mantle of reciprocity. REMOVES TO NEW YORK.

Transfer of Main Offices of Lanston Monotype Company. In accordance with the recent action of the directors of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company arrangements are being

the company from this city to New York. It is expected that the transfer will be completed by the first of the year. Mr. J. Maury Dove, the president of the company, will continue in that capacity, and as far as now known, there will be no change in the board of directors. The Washington men who are members of the board are Geo. E. Hamilton, who is also the vice president; B. F. Cole, who is also the secretary and treasurer; W. H. Hoeke, Talbert Lanston, John C. Poor and Max-The change in the location of the principal offices is the culmination of recom-

mendations made in the annual report of the president, Mr. Dove, a year ago, and is in line with the policy unanimously approved by the board of the development and expansion of the business of the company. The manufacturing plant of the company, which has always been located in Philadelphia, will remain there. The purpose of the increase in the capital, which has just been effected, is to use the proceeds for construction and equipment, leaving the earnings to be applied to expenses and to dividends.

It is the expectation of the officers and directors of the company that within a year the company will be on a dividend-paying basis.

In Memory of Late President.

A meeting in memory of President McKinley was held at the M street High School today, beginning at 9:15 a.m. The program embraced the following: Chorus, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," school; remarks, principal; solo, "Some Time We Will Understand," SMiss Nettle Murray, class of 1906; address, "Life and Character class of 1908; address. "Mie and Character of William McKinley," Rev. Isaac L. Thomas; chorus, "Lead, Kindly Light," school. Music under the direction of Mr. Walter B. Hayson. Mr. Thomas made an address, which was well received and heartily applauded. Mr. T. Thomas Fortune of New York also gave a talk, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the purity

Warren at Five Forks. The members of the Soldiers' Union of the First Congregational Church, gathered at the church last evening to hear a paper read by Mr. A. S. Perham. The subject was "Warren with the 5th Army Corps at Five Forks." Prior to the reading Miss F.ora B. Snyder recited "Warren at Gettys-burg." About 800 members and their friends were in attendance and listened with interest to Mr. Perham's paper, which was a defense of General Warren's career as a corps commander in the battle re-ferred to RECIPROCITY SENTIMENT

MR. THURBER BELIEVES IT IS GROWING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

ays Where We Take We Must Be Ready to Give in Return-Concessions to Cuba

"I believe that the time has come when the consideration of reciprocity cannot longer with safety be ignored by Congress,' said Mr. F. B. Thurber, formerly chairman of the foreign committee of the New York chamber of commerce, to a Star reporter this morning at the Raleigh. "I am a protectionist and believe in the

principles of a protective tariff, but if the needs of the hour in this direction are not heeded along the line of Mr. McKinley's speech at Buffalo there will be a ground swell of reaction from protectionist principles which will endanger the whole fabric of protection, and may result in the overturning of the tariff and the triumph of free trade.

"No other country in the world has the great natural resources that we have, and the remarkable capacity for their development. But we are a people of only 80,000,000 out of 1,500,000,000. These people have needs which we can supply and which we must assist in supplying. Once we meet our own demands there arises the question How shall we dispose of our surplus products? Unless they are disposed of, stag-nation in trade, congestion of output, lowering of wages, and all the attending dis-asters and dangers which would flow as a natural result of over-production with no markets for its disposal would follow.

Serious Consequences.

"It is a condition fraught with the most serious consequences to all branches of trade. I am satisfied that the question will soon develop into a burning one, and one which will force itself upon Congress as reluctant as may be that body to meet it. It should not be lost sight of that where we take we must be ready to give in return, and I will cite an instance which will answer for many.

answer for many.
"I asked a jeweler what protection the tariff gave him under the McKinley act. He replied, 50 per cent. Under the Wilson bill this was lowered to 35 per cent. The Dingley act gives him 60 per cent. The Kasson treaty with France proposed to lower it 10 per cent, to which he was opposed. But I reminded him, You will receive as much as you got under the Mc Kinley act, and you thrived under that. While he admitted this to be true, he an swered the question by saying that his for-eign competitors were in a better position today to compete with him than then, and he wished the highest rate maintained. "Now, my jeweler friend could well have afforded to have made a concession in return for a counter concession. Yet he not only declined to do this, but complained that 65 per cent of the jewelry sold in Cuba was purchased abroad, and thought

pose a tariff of 100 to 150 per cent against their chief products, tobacco and sugar. Reciprocity With Cuba.

"We should have reciprocity with Cuba, which is practically a ward of the nation. Foreign manufacturers have made success ful bids for the trade of the island, when that trade ought to flow in natural channels to us. We cannot expect them to buy their goods of a nation which imposes a high wall of from 100 to 150 per cent against their own outputs.

"The great obstacle in the way of the success of reciprocity is the fact that none seem willing to make concessions in their own line, but cheerfully point to the 'other fellow.' The pressure for an outlet for our surplus products, however, will in time be so great that the present barriers of opposition are certain to be swept aside. An active minority is often more assertive and powerful than a passive majority, and the greatest noise is often made by

"The attitude of the farmers is indicated by the resolutions passed at the recent convention in Sioux City, in which the speech of Mr. McKinley at Buffalo was warmly commended. These resolutions strongly urged our own manufacturers to make reciprocal concessions.'

Mr. Thurber added that the sentiment in favor of reciprocity was steadily growing among the people, and that he looked for much agitation of the question this winter, both in and out of Congress.

MUCH-WANTED MAN.

The Alleged Irregularities of "Rev. S. F. Murphy." A man known as the "Rev. S. F. Murphy," who is wanted in this city, as well as in

several other cities, on charges of forgery and false pretenses, has not yet been apprehended, and Captain Boardman today mailed to the authorities throughout the United States and Canada copies of an illustrated circular, asking for his arrest. It is alleged that his scheme is to gain the confidence of church people of wealth and have them indorse worthless checks or drafts for him. The check for \$125 which he is alleged to have passed in this city was drawn on the American National Bank of Kansas City. The check was made payable to S. F. Murphy and purported to bear the signature of S. S. Kennedy & Son.

Organ Recital. There was a public organ recital last evening in St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, by Mr. Ernest T. Winchester, the organist and choirmaster, assisted by his choir and a quartet consisting of Miss Goodwin, soprano; Miss Baptista, contralto; Mr. Melville D. Hensey, tenor; Mr. William A. Graham, bass. The following program was effectively performed: Processional hymn 397 (E. T. W.); sonata in D minor (No. 4), Guilmant; tenor solo, "Sing Ye Praise," Mendelssohn; "Entreaty," West; soprano solo, "The Lord is My Light," Marsh; "Overture to William Tell," Rossini; bass "Overture to William Tell," Rossini; bass solo, "Glory to Thee, My God, This Night," Gounod; "Meditation on the Lake of Galilee," Wiegand; "Lied," Wolstenholme; tenor solo, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus," Schneker; "Marche Triomphale," Dubois; offertory quartet, "Savior, When Night Involves the Sky," Shelley; recessional hymn 455 (F. T. W.)

Capt. Boardman has been requested to have the police look out for Antoon Elias Boo-Naameh, a Syrian, who left his home, No. 219 1st street northwest, last Friday to go to New York. He had \$900 on his person, and left here on the 3:15 p.m. train, intending to make some purchases in New York. Instead of going to the latter city he got off the train at Baltimore, as is in-

Unexplained Disappearance.

dicated in a letter received Monday by his brother, Saleem Elias Boo-Naameh. In the brother, Saleem Elias Boo-Naameh. In the letter the writer stated that he had called on a friend, at 1526 Eastern avenue.

Fearing something had happened to the merchant his brother telegraphed to a brother-in-law in New York, Nicholas Aoun, at 105 Washington street, and ascertained that Antoon had not been there. The man reported missing also has friends in Philadelphia.

Prospecting for Oil.

Mr. George R. Leapley, a resident of Centerville, Prince George's county, Md., below here, who is well known in Anacostia, in the course of conversation yesterday while there visiting relatives stated that negotiations had been opened with him by an agent understood to represent Washingtonians for the lease of his 125-acre tract at Centerville for the purpose of prospecting for oil, which is supposed to exist there. The representative of the Washington peo-ple, Mr. Leapley said, made tests on the land and is convinced from the results that land and is convinced from the results that oil can be struck there if bored for.

Mr. Leapley took the matter of leasing the place under advisement. The agent visited other places in the locality and made similar tests, but it is understood that Mr. Leapley's place is regarded as the most promising field for oil. The matter has aroused considerable interest in that part of the county it is stated.

aroused considerable intere of the county, it is stated. Student riots have been renewed in Mad-rid. The tramways were attacked and at-

## PLEASE LET US URGE YOU

To wait not another day before making preparations to insure for yourself good health during the coming winter. Call on us and buy of us at once and begin taking

We know of nothing that so strongly illustrates the old saying that "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Every health containing, strength maintaining, flesh creating drop of delicious Vinol will be found by you to be an additional barrier against sickness.

We guarantee the action of Vinol and will refund its cost to any one not satisfied with the results obtained by its use.

Vinol is not a patent medicine, but a genuine scientific discovery. Every ingredient of which is printed on the bottle.

# HENRY EVANS, Druggist.

## Made Her Young Again

HAIR - HEALTH always brings back the natural and beautiful color of youth to gray, faded or bleached hair. Gives new life and growth to thin hair. Prevents dandruff and baldness. hair to its youthful color. A healthful hair dressing FOR MEN AND WOMEN; its use cannot be detected. See how Mrs. Mason, Nuttellburgh, W. Va., was made young again by using



## HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH "Find enclosed \$2.50, for which send 6 bottles of HAIR - HEALTH. My hair was so gray that I was ashamed for any one to see me, and being so young it almost killed me to think my hair was getting white so long before I was an old woman, but thanks to Hair-Health, a gray hair cannot be found in my head and I have not used all of one bottle."

Large 50c. Bottles. At Leading Druggists.

Free Soap Offer Good for 25c. cake HARFINA SOAP. Cut out and sign this coupon in five days, take it to any of the following druggists and they will give you a large bottle of HAY'S HAIR - HEALTH and a 25c. CAKE OF HARFINA MEDICATED SOAP, the best SOAP for Hair, Scalp, Complexion, Bath and Toilet, both for FIFTY cents, regular price, 75c. REDEEMED BY LEADING DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE AT THEIR SHOPS ONLY, or by the PHILO HAY SPECIALTIES CO., 229 Lafayette St., Newark, N.J., either with or without soap, by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package, on receipt of 60c. and this coupon.

Name.

CUARANTEE Any person purchasing Hay's Hairnot been benefited may have his money back by writing PHILO
HAY SPECIALTIES Co., 229 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J.
Refuse substitutes, Insist on having Hay's Hair-Health. Following Druggists supply Hay's Hair-Health and Harfina Soap in their shops only:

F. S. Williams & Co., 600 9th St. N.W. Mackall Bros., 9th & H Sts. N.E. SIMMS, N. Y. ave. and 14th; REMSBURG, 1608 14th n.w.; STOTT, 508 Pa. ave.; MAJOR, 700 7th st.; HODGES, Pa. ave. and 2d s.e.; MERTZ, 1110 F st.; THOMPSON, 708 15th st.; AFFLECK, 1429 Pa. ave.; LANIELS, 1900 14th st. n.w.; ROE, 7th and L sts. n.w.; DAY & CO., 14th and P sts. n.w.; DIEUDONNE & SON, 414 7th st. n.w.; OGRAM, Pa. ave. and 13th st.; GROSS, 14th and P sts. n.w.; MCPHERSON, 5th and G sts. n.w.; HILL, 2809 M st. n.w.; EICHHORN, 1st and K sts. n.w.; KLOCZEWSKI, 500 9th st. n.w.; STEVENS, Pa. ave. and 9th st. n.w.; WELLER, 755 8th st. se.; DUCK-CTT, 2150 Pa. ave. n.w.; KOSS, 7th st. and Florida ave. n.w.; BUTTS, 4th st. and Mass. ave. n.w.; ave. and 25th st. n.w.; WAGNER, 5th st. and N. Y. ave. h.w.; PRENTISS, 9th and K sts. n.w.; HERBST, Pa. ave. and 25th st. n.w.; WAGNER, 5th st. and N. Y. ave. h.w.; PRENTISS, 9th and K sts. n.w.; HALLEY, 901 East Cap. st.; EVANS, 922 F st. n.w.; WHITESIDE & WALTON, 1921 Pa. ave. n.w.; McCARTHY & FAWGETT, 7th and I sts.; HURLEBAUS, 14th and V sts. n.w.; BRADLEY, 8th and E sts. s.e.; PURDY, 7th and Q sts. n.w.; CRISWELL, 1901 7th st. n.w.; BROWN, 7th st. and R. L. ave.; EASTERDAY, N. J. ave. and G st.; CHRISTIANI, 7th and M sts. n.w.; NICHOLS, 1901 Pa. ave. n.w.; JUDD, 7th and F sts. s.w.; HUDDLESON, 1400 14th st. n.w.; TSCHIFFELY, 475 Pa. ave. Anacostia—WEISS.

MEARNS CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

Result of the Annual Election of Washington Stock Exchange. A spirited contest which has been in progress for some time among the friends of two popular members of the Washington Stock Exchange was determined today by the election of Mr. William A. Mearns as president of that body. Friends of Mr. W. B. Hibbs, the retiring president, wanted to see him again honored, but that gentleman, who is out of the city, sent word that his choice was Mr. Mearns and that he was not a candidate. However, the disposition among some was not to allow him to retire

half. However, today, at the end of the dally call, when the members came together for the annual meeting, the wishes of Mr. Hibbs were respected, and the announcement was made that he would not be a candidate for re-election. His example in officers, as well as by those members of the board of governors whose terms had expired. In consequence an entirely new set of officers was chosen, and in each case only one nomination was made and

to the ranks, and in consequence they car-

ried on quite an active campaign in his be

the election was unanimous.

The list of officers chosen is as follows The list of officers chosen is as follows: President, William A. Mearns; vice president, Charles P. Williams; secretary, Frank H. Pelouze, and treasurer, Walter Hieston. Elected to fill expired terms in the board of governors, W. B. Hibbs and R. A. Johnson. To fill the vacancy on the board caused by the election of Mr. Mearns as president, W. J. Flather.

The board of governors is composed of the following, in addition to those above named: W. Riley Deeble, Wilson G. Reed, Henry Hurt and the president of the exchange ex officio.

change ex officio.

Mr. Mearns, who has just completed his Mr. Mearns, who has just completed his eighth year as secretary, has the reputation of being the best official in the position he vacates the exchange has ever had, and it is expected that his career as president will be equally as successful. He is a member of the banking firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. and is a young man who is widely and favorably known in financial circles.

Horse Show Flowers From New York Journal, Nov. 19.

The Waldorf-Astoria will honor horse show week with the most elaborate floral C. Boldt has deputed Florist J. H. Small, who created the flowery fantasies of the Rockefeller wedding, the Mackay and Bradley-Martin balls and the inauguration at Washington, to transform the big hotel into a bower where beauty and the horse

the driveway he will be confronted with a statue-like hansom banked in chrysanthemums and palms, and yoked to a steed, blue-ribboned, fashioned out of 250,000 Leucothea leaves from the forests of South Carolina.

Profuse decorations will delight the senses in the dining rooms, palm gardens, billiard room and cafes. The chrysanthemum in yellow, white and blue will furnish the dominant note, relieved by coils and wreaths of southern smilax and asparagus vines. There will be 60,000 chrysanthemums in evidence, including several hundred Timothy Eatons, which retail at a

Washington has for a number of years enjoyed Small's chrysanthemum exhibits. This year the exhibition was missed by the admirers of their flowers, the blooms and admirers of their nowers, the blooms and plants having been shipped from Washing-ton to New York, where they have been utilized as above indicated. It speaks well for this old and reliable firm that these chrysanthemums have been pronounced the finest ever seen in New York. There were over two car loads shipped to New York

for the purpose. Falls Church News. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

FALLS CHURCH, Va., November 20, 1901. At the meeting of Pioneer Lodge of Good Templars last night at Odd Fellows' Hall a musical program was rendered in charge of Miss Laura Summers, consisting of the following: Duet, Miss Mabel Kerr and Miss Ethel Payne; solos, Misses Nellie Hawxhurst, Raydelle Shaw and Mabel Kerr; duet, Miss Goldie Elliott and Anna Hild.

Mr. Milton Thorne gave a recitation. The members of the firm of Atha & Cunningham of Washington met at the office of ningham of Washington met at the office of M. E. Church here yesterday and organized under a charter granted by the circuit court of this county with the following officers: W. V. Atha, president; Elizabeth Owen, sec-retary; J. N. Cunningham, treasurer; M. E.

Church, attorney.

Mrs. Henrietta Clews sold her farm of forty acres near here to Mr. W. H. Rogers of Washington.

Mr. W. W. Tracey of Washington is boarding at the home of Miss Belle C. Merrifield. A handkerchief bazaar and supper was given at the Baptist Church parlors on Monday night and \$41 realized by the ladies of the Aid Society.

Special Agent John Brockenbrough of the Interior Department dropped dead at Evanston, Wyo., yesterday. He had been investigating illegal fencing of land, timber depredations and oil land segregation applications in that state. tions in that state.